



NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

GENERAL AUGUSTI SAYS THE INSURGENTS ARE SURROUNDING MANILA.

Madrid, June 8, 4 p. m.—The following communication from Captain-General Augusti, dated at Manila, June 8, has been made public:

"The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country, and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous armed bands.

"A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the insurgents invading the Province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Laguna and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea.

"I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants and will exhaust every means of resistance; but I distrust the natives and the volunteers, because there have already been many desertions. Bacoar and Imus have already been seized by the enemy. The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I cannot count upon the support of the country the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies."

General Correa, Minister of War, and Captain Anon, Minister of Marine, have gone to the palace to confer with the Queen Regent as to General Augusti's communication. It is reported the Spaniards at Manila have already been compelled to take refuge in the fortified part of the town.

SPAIN'S DEPUTIES ALARMED.

MEMBERS ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT ON PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Madrid, June 9.—On account of the serious news from the Philippines the leaders of the minority parties in the Chamber of Deputies met Señor Sagasta to-day to consider the situation. The Premier strove to convince them of the gravity of existing circumstances, urging that they ought immediately to adopt the Budget and to declare that the Chamber should sit in permanence.

Professor Salmeron, the Republican leader, Señor Romero y Robledo, leader of the Weylerite party, and Señor Barrio, a Carlist Deputy, opposed Señor Sagasta's suggestions.

The opposition leaders promised during the sitting of the Chamber to-day to make declarations regarding the Philippines of a nature that would adjourn all debates. When the Chamber opened Señor Sagasta spoke. He said:

"The Spanish people ought to receive bad news with manly calmness. Since the unforeseen disaster at Cavite the Government has only received three dispatches. The first came directly after the destruction of the squadron. It was from Admiral Montojo, and stated that sufficient means of defence existed and that the native population was loyal. The second announced that Aguinaldo had arrived and was trying, without success, to excite the population against the authorities. The third has already been published to-day."

Señor Silvea, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, promised his support to the Government for the defence of the country, but he warned the Government that he did not intend to be reduced to the role of a "mere witness of the country's misfortunes."

Señor Romero y Robledo offered his support to the Government, "provided the Government devotes its strength to a defence of the country and not to a defence of other interests." He accused the Government of inaction, saying:

"Thirty-nine days have passed, with no resolution taken regarding the defence of the Philippines. The result is that the natives, induced by the easy victory of the Americans, regard the Spanish forces with contempt. If the Government now seeks a shameful peace or foreign aid I shall protest with my whole strength."

Señor Barrio declared that the Government did not deserve confidence, but that, nevertheless, it might count on the support of the Carlists in everything relating to a defence of territorial integrity. Professor Salmeron made a similar statement on behalf of the Republicans.

Señor Mella, Carlist, asserted that the Government had abandoned its pledges; and he blamed it for a "system of silence," declaring that "the nation which would suffer a Sedan in silence could not deserve to figure in history."

Señor Sagasta replied: "The Government is not responsible for events in the Philippines. The Government must execute its plans and must not reveal them, which would be unpatriotic."

MADRID AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid, June 8.—The Minister of War, General Correa, received news from the Philippine Islands to-day and communicated it to the Premier, Señor Sagasta, saying the Governor-General of that colony, General Augusti, asked for full liberty of action. He added that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, continues to excite a general insurrection in the Archipelago.

A dispatch from the commander of the island of Visayas says that official sent two gunboats to the island of Luzon with instructions to try to communicate with Manila; but he adds, they were compelled to return unsuccessful. The Government, it is added, replied, instructing the commander of the island of Visayas to restore communication with Manila at all costs.

General Correa declined to furnish the text of the dispatches for publication, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the country's interest; but a member of the Government, whose name cannot be used, admitted that the dispatch of Spanish troops to the Philippine Islands could not change the situation. He added:

"We could send six thousand troops; but if the natives are against us such a force would be inadequate. If they were with us, it would not be necessary to send troops to the Philippine Islands."

THINKS AUGUSTI WILL CAPITULATE.

London, June 9.—The Singapore correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The local Philippine Insurgent Committee received to-day a dispatch from Aguinaldo saying:

"We have taken all in the Province of Cavite and several towns in the Province of Batangas. We have captured ten guns, 600 rifles and 1,200 Spaniards from Spain, with 800 Philippine Spaniards, killing 300. We are besieging Bielo. In the church there 300 Spaniards are entrenched, who must surrender soon. We hear that the Captain-General proposes to capitulate soon."

GERMAN CRUISER GOES TO MANILA.

Berlin, June 8.—Advices received to-day from Nagasaki, Japan, say that the German first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has left that port for Manila.

THE MANILA EXPEDITION.

TRANSPORTS SECURED AND CONVOYS ORDERED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 8.—The problem of securing an adequate number of merchant ships for the transportation of troops to Manila seems now to have been solved by the War Department authorities, and a sufficient number of vessels to carry the second and third instalments will soon be available at San Francisco. Owing to the scarcity on the Pacific Coast of ships suitable for transport service, much difficulty has been experienced in facilitating the movement of troops to the Philippines, and shipowners, realizing that the Government would be compelled to charter all vessels it might require for the dispatch of troops to Manila from Pacific Coast cities, most exorbitant rates were asked, and the War Department had either to accept them or to impress what vessels it required.

SIX MORE SHIPS CHARTERED.

All obstacles have now been removed, however, and no further trouble is expected to be encountered in providing all the ships necessary for the movement of soldiers. Arrangements were made by the War Department to-day by which six additional vessels were secured, and steps were taken to add five more to this list if they are needed. Within the next week the second military expedition for the occupation of the Philippines leaves San Francisco, and will be followed about ten days later by the third and last one. Troops numbering about twenty thousand regulars and volunteers will then have sailed, and by the latter part of July the full American force should be safe in the harbor of Manila.

General Merritt will go on the last expedition with his staff and the clerical force assigned to him by the War Department. Convoys for both expeditions will be provided by the Navy Department, though it seems unnecessary to send warships with the transports, when there is not a Spanish ship in the whole Pacific Ocean which could offer them the slightest molestation. Yet it has been deemed advisable by both the Army and Navy that protection should be afforded so many troops afloat, and a vessel will be assigned to each expedition competent to deal with any type of Spanish ship that might possibly be encountered.

The first expedition, consisting of three vessels, with the Charleston as an escort, is now well on its way across the Pacific, and is due to arrive off Cavite about the 20th inst. The Monterey and the Monadnock are expected to convey the second expedition from San Francisco, and the Bennington, due in a few days from Hawaii, will accompany the third and last. As a result of the acquisition of the required number of transports extraordinary activity will be begun at once in preparing them for their long voyage, and all will be ready for sea within two weeks.

TO GUARD THE TRANSPORTS.

To provide the necessary safeguards for the movement of so large a number of troops on the longest sea journey ever made by soldiers of this country, the available strength of the Navy on the Pacific Station has been drawn upon until now not a single first-class warship remains at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Of those still on the coast three are being repaired, and the other is an old wooden craft. No naval station has been drawn upon to the same extent as this in increasing the effective strength of the North Atlantic and Asiatic fleets, and not until the war ends, and probably for some time after that, will it again assume its former rank as one of the most important commands of the service. The few remaining vessels constituting the remnant of what was a few months ago a formidable fleet are the Philadelphia, the Yorktown and the Ranger, all of which are at Mare Island in various stages of advancement. When ready for sea these, too, are to be sent away on foreign service, either to Hawaii or Manila, so that about the time that Admiral Miller, the commander-in-chief, retires in the autumn, his squadron will probably consist only of his flagship, the Albatross, an antiquated old fish-commission steamer, unsuited for an officer of his rank, but yet the only one upon which he can hoist his flag.

VESSELS SUNK AT MANILA TO BE RAISED.

San Francisco, June 8.—The United States Government will raise the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila Harbor by Admiral Dewey's guns. Three San Francisco firms—T. P. Whitelaw & Son, A. Woodside & Co., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—will be called on for bids for the work.

MAY LAND TROOPS AT MATANZAS.

Key West, Fla., June 4 (Special) (Delayed in transmission).—The battalion of marines which embarked in New-York over a month ago on the United States ship Panther, and which has been in camp here for a fortnight, to-day received orders to re-embark on Monday. The battalion consists of nearly eight hundred men, and it is designed as a landing force when the occupation of any Cuban port is decided upon.

This order to the marines is taken as an indication of an early movement of troops. Despite the intimations from Washington that the first place to be attacked by land would be Santiago, naval officers here assert that the initial point of attack will be on the northern coast, probably Matanzas, where little time would be needed to reduce the existing batteries.

From Matanzas to Havana is only a short distance, and there is a railway connecting the two cities which could be easily seized. Matanzas offers many inducements to the strategists, as it is an important place and, besides, in a country that is held by Spain and yet is within easy reach of the insurgent army.

CARRANZA MUST LEAVE CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., June 8.—The Dominion Government has been empowered by the Imperial authorities to deal with Lieutenant Carranza in such a way as is provided for under the statute. This has been communicated to the Government by Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. It is therefore likely that Carranza will leave the country at once. Proceedings will be taken against him by the Department of Justice without delay.

Montreal, Que., June 8.—Although Messrs. Carranza and Du Bose pretend not to believe that they are to be ordered out of the country, it is known that they are making preparations to go. Detective Kellert's case against them has been fixed for argument in the Practice Court to-morrow morning.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On June 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, an Express Train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 2:30, and Flatbush Ave. Sta., Brooklyn, at 3:20 P. M. On June 10th and 11th, an Express Train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:00, Flatbush Ave. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 12th, the Express Train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:30, Flatbush Ave. at 3:25 P. M. On June 12th and 13th, an additional train for principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:00, Flatbush Ave. Sta., Brooklyn, at 1:35 P. M.—Adv.

ARMY SAILS FROM TAMPA.

OFF FOR SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Twenty-seven thousand regulars and volunteers started at noon yesterday.

London, June 9.—The Washington correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," with the approval of General Greely, cables the following:

"The Army sailed from Tampa at noon to-day (Wednesday). The force numbers 27,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and a signal corps.

"The infantry consists of twenty-seven regiments, sixteen Regular and eleven volunteer, as follows:

"Of the Regular regiments, the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 25th.

"Of the volunteer regiments there were the 1st New-York, 32d Michigan, 1st and 5th Ohio, 2d New-York, 1st District of Columbia, 5th Maryland, 1st, 5th and 7th Indiana, and 3d Pennsylvania.

"The total infantry force is 21,600 men. In addition there are a battalion of engineers, a detachment of the Signal Corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery and two batteries of heavy artillery.

"General Shafter is in chief command of the force, which is conveyed by the battle-ship Indiana and the gunboat Helena, with the training-ship Bancroft as General Shafter's floating home.

"The transports are due at Santiago Friday night or Saturday morning, and a landing will be attempted on Saturday. This should be effected without difficulty, and no doubt by Sunday or Monday at the latest the Stars and Stripes will float over Santiago de Cuba."

NO ALLIANCE, SAYS MORLEY.

FAVORS SIMPLY MORE INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

London, June 8.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal Member of Parliament for the Montrose Boroughs, speaking at Leeds this evening and referring to the recent Birmingham speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, on the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, said that he did not believe a word of all the "gloomy talk about England's isolation and threatening prospects" unless she secured an alliance with Germany or America.

"England's naval power is gigantic, her financial resources and credit are firmer than ever," said Mr. Morley, "and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginning of the century. The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, and always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. It is inconceivable, however, that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States could be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America. If that vote is against the treaty it is not the fault of the Liberal party."

Proceeding to discuss the kind of alliance intended, Mr. Morley said:

"If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co-operation, for the mutual good, it will indeed be the dawn of brighter days. But is that what is intended? or is it to be an alliance between the jingoes of America and the jingoes of England?"

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

He then said that he was not in favor of an alliance, but that he was in favor of more intimate relations with the United States, and that he was in favor of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America.

SHIPS BOMBARD CAIMANERA.

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO HAVE ATTACKED FORTS AND DRIVEN SPANIARDS FROM THEIR POSITIONS.

COMMANDER OF DISTRICT THREATENS TO BURN THE TOWN.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 8, 6:10 p. m.—It is reported here that a great battle has taken place at Caimanera, on the Bay of Guantanamo. At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning (Tuesday) five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortifications of the town.

There was a perfect hail of shells in the bay, striking and demolishing many houses beyond the fortifications.

On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The fire from the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed, and a great majority of the shots proved effective.

PREPARING FOR A FINAL DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper. It is supposed that later they fled from that position also, with the inhabitants.

Information has reached here that the Spaniards at Santiago and Caimanera are preparing for a final desperate struggle, and are determined to resist the assaults of the Americans to the last extremity.

The commander of the district issued orders yesterday to burn Caimanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced the entrance of the Bay of Guantanamo and, according to the latest advices from Caimanera, it was feared there that the Americans would make an effort to land forces there this (Wednesday) afternoon. Measures to prevent this, if possible, have been taken by the Spaniards. The American fleet was still maintaining its position.

SANTIAGO CABLE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CUT.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 8, 7:10 p. m.—Cable communication with Cuba, which had been interrupted for many hours, was partially restored this afternoon, but it is still difficult. The report of the bombardment at Caimanera came by cable.

The bombardment destroyed a little house which sheltered the shore connection of the French cable at Caimanera, though whether by the explosion of bombs from the water or by explosives used by a party sent for that purpose is not known.

The cables uniting the main cable with the office at Caimanera and the town of Caimanera with Santiago were cut, thus accounting for the prolonged absence of intelligence here as to operations in that vicinity. It is also believed that the cable at Santiago is cut, as no direct news from Santiago has yet been received at Cape Haytien since Monday at midnight.

CABLE OPERATORS FORCED TO FLEE FROM STATIONS.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 8, 9:15 p. m.—Even before the cables in Guantanamo Bay had been injured so that they could not be worked, the operators at the Caimanera Station were forced to flee by the fire from the American warships. Up to this hour, 9:15 p. m., there has been no direct cable communication from Santiago since Monday at midnight.

SEMI-OFFICIAL SPANISH STORY. KILLED IN THE BOMBARDMENT.

A SPANISH CAPTAIN AND ENSIGN AMONG THE DEAD.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

Havana, June 7 (delayed in transmission).—Details from Spanish sources at Santiago de Cuba were received here to-day of the Spanish

losses in the bombardment of the forts there by the American fleet on Monday.

The "Marine Chief" killed on board the Reina Mercedes was former Captain Emilio Acosta Eyormann. Ensign Alejandro Molina, also of the Reina Mercedes, was killed. Colonel Ordonez, of the artillery and inventor of the cannon bearing his name, was slightly wounded. Some other officers were slightly wounded by projectiles, shells and fragments scattered by the explosion of shells on land.

CAPTAIN PHILIP NOT INJURED.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 8, 3:30 p. m.—The report circulated in the United States that Captain Philip, commander of the United States, battle-ship Texas, had been seriously injured by a shell during the bombardment of the Santiago fortifications on Monday is absolutely without foundation.

Captain Philip received no injury whatever.

DOLPHIN AT MOLE ST. NICHOLAS.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 8, 1:30 p. m.—The United States dispatch-boat Dolphin arrived at Mole St. Nicholas this morning and fired a salute of seventeen guns.

Colonel Ordonez and General Linares as the heroes of the day."

According to official dispatches received here the exact loss of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba on Monday was as follows:

Land forces—One soldier killed and five officers wounded, including Colonel Ordonez, slightly wounded.

Sea forces—The second officer in command of the Reina Mercedes, five sailors and twenty-nine marines killed, and an officer and eleven sailors wounded.

The official dispatches also say that many of the wounded, including Colonel Ordonez, are able to attend to their duties.

MADRID AND THE WAR SITUATION.

London, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The news from Santiago produced little or no excitement. At first there was a feeling of sadness because only Spanish losses were announced. Gradually the feeling changed on learning that the Americans also suffered, although their losses have not yet been reported in detail. In any case there was justification for patriotic satisfaction in the fact that the attack had been successfully repulsed with fewer casualties than have sometimes occurred in insignificant skirmishes with the insurgents."

"This is the tone adopted by to-day's morning papers. 'El Liberal' says: 'It is a new failure for



MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF SANTIAGO PROVINCE.

The following are the translations of Spanish terms used in the map: Surgo: Surgidero, anchorage; Ens: Ensenada, bay or creek; Cala, creek or bay; Playa, beach; Pta: Punta, point.

England—an alliance not for peace, but for menace and war?

"We shall see; but I know tens of thousands of the best and wisest men in America believe that hardly any more inexpressible calamity can befall mankind than that a community, as Lincoln nobly said, 'conceived in freedom and dedicated to the happiness of free and equal men,' should entangle themselves in the unrest and intrigue of militarism, which are the torment and scourge of the Old World."

NOT A GENERAL AGREEMENT.

Washington, June 8.—A statement made by Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons yesterday to the effect that negotiations were in progress for a settlement of all open questions between the United States and Great Britain has naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and has been the cause of some vigorous calling between representatives of the European Powers stationed at Washington and their home governments. The Associated Press has official authority to say that if Mr. Curzon's statement is accepted as correctly published it will lead to a misapprehension of the facts. He probably added the words "in respect to the Dominion of Canada," as only Canadian questions were considered.

The same view expressed by the officials here was taken at the British Embassy, where, on inquiry, it was stated that there was clearly a gross error in the statement from the Foreign Office.

son, has fiercely attacked Santiago de Cuba, and a bloody encounter ensued. The Americans made three attacks on the Spanish marine and land batteries, which replied. As a consequence, the Americans were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at fifteen hundred men. The American projectiles, however, sank the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes."

GUNBOATS REPORTED CAPTURED.

Key West, Fla., June 8.—An auxiliary gunboat which arrived here this morning reports that on June 4, when off Cardenas, the steamer Roath informed her officers that an American warship had captured two Spanish gunboats two hundred miles east of Cardenas and was towing them.

Afterward the auxiliary gunboat sighted at night an unidentified American warship. The officer on the bridge said she was alone, but other persons on board thought they saw one small boat in tow.

There is great excitement here as to the reported capture. Officers say the prizes would have arrived, if sent here, before this. The so-called Spanish gunboats, or "cannoneras," are old, slow tugs, carrying one or two guns. There are many of them along the Cuban coast, but they generally stay close in shore.

To find whatever you want to know about words—spelling, pronunciation, meaning or origin—read and find it easily, correctly, satisfactorily, go to Webster's International Dictionary.—Adv.